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SCHLEY IN CHICAGO.

The Admiral's Arrival Made a Gala Day by the Entire Citizenship.

The Day Given up to Receptions and Closed by a Handsome Banquet by the Hamilton Club - The Proceedings Open With Entertainments at Breakfast of the Admiral and Mrs. Schley - Then Follow Receptions - The Admiral Emphatically Declares Himself Not in Politics and no Candidate for Any Office - Several Short Addresses by Schley - Deeply Touched by the People's Tributes.

Chicago, January 25.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley today thrice declared that he had no intention of entering politics. His remarks were calculated to set at rest for all time the political ambitions which some of his admirers have entertained for him. He said that no office, however high, would tempt him to jeopardize the love which the people of this country have expressed for him.

The day for the admiral was a round of receptions, at each of which he expressed his gratitude for tokens of esteem and approbation.

The demonstrations reached their climax in the banquet given in his honor by the Hamilton Club in the banquet hall of the Auditorium. Approximately 650 guests were present.

Rear Admiral Schley arrived in Chicago today at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and was greeted with a tumultuous acclaim from thousands of people. At the depot the admiral was greeted by a delegation from the city council and a company of naval veterans of the civil war.

Alderman Frank Fowler, on behalf of the city council, presented the following resolutions:

"Whereas, We recognize in Admiral Schley's achievements his character and his bearing, one of the foremost naval heroes of all time, whose splendid record at Santiago will forever be the pride and inspiration of grateful countrymen; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the city council of the city of Chicago, that the city of Chicago, through its mayor and municipal council, takes pleasure in making this public acknowledgment of the distinguished services rendered by Admiral Schley to his country, and extends to him a heartfelt welcome."

Admiral Schley, accompanied by Mrs. Schley, was met in their private car at South Chicago an hour before the train arrived in the city proper. The delegation represented the city and the Hamilton Club, whose guest the admiral will be during his stay here, which ends Tuesday morning.

"The trip has been uneventful," said the "Hero of Santiago," "but I have been deeply moved by the demonstrations of the people along the route. You know it moves me so I can scarcely speak, to see the little hands waving at me from the small depot platforms. I love the little ones."

As the train drew into the outskirts of the city, factory whistles blew their wildest notes and squads of people rushed down every street leading to the tracks, and waved their hands. Whenever possible the admiral answered back through the windows of his car, bowing his head and fluttering a handkerchief.

Mrs. Schley seemed to enjoy the demonstration even more than her distinguished husband.

A double line of policemen stood at the depot when the admiral alighted, but the blue coats were unable to restrain the crowd which straightway went wild at the sight of the easily recognized rooster which showed above the heads of the guards as an unmistakable mark of the wearer's identity.

A delegation of school children, waving flags, greeted the visitor at the further end of the station. He bowed to them and waved his hand.

Then the municipal council's resolutions were presented and the admiral and Mrs. Schley were driven through demonstrative throngs to their apartments—the "presidential suite"—at the Auditorium annex.

Here the admiral retired to don his "shore togs," as he expressed it.

At 11 o'clock a. m. he was given a breakfast by the reception committee of the Hamilton Club, and enjoyed himself in an informal manner.

The breakfast table was laid for twenty-one persons. Among those present were Governor Yates, Mayor Harrison and former Comptroller of the Currency Eckels.

While the admiral was being entertained a committee of women devoted themselves to Mrs. Schley. She was tendered a breakfast in another room in the hotel at the same time that her husband was enjoying himself with the Hamilton Club committee and, later, attended a reception given in her honor at the Woman's Club.

A delegation from Ottawa, Kas., presented the admiral with an invitation

to address the Chautauqua of that city and upon his statement that it would be necessary for him to decline the invitation a member of the delegation insisted that "no" would not be taken for an answer. "We will get our governor and senators and congressmen after you," said the Kansan.

"They will have no more influence than you, for I am not in politics and do not expect to be," the admiral replied.

Martin Emery notified the visitor that he had been elected an honorary member of the Maryland Society of Chicago, for which the admiral expressed his thanks.

At the conclusion of the breakfast a delegation from the Cook county board of commissioners waited upon the admiral and presented the following resolutions declaring that:

"There has been yet no adequate reward for official recognition of the merits of some of the officers who took part in the war with Spain, whose heroism and fidelity were most conspicuous, of whom may be especially enumerated Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, Captain F. A. Cook, of Admiral Schley's flagship Brooklyn, and Captain Charles F. Clark, of the famous battleship Oregon; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we consider it but simple justice to these gallant officers and men that their distinguished services should be properly rewarded with further delay and we hereby respectfully request the authorities of the United States government to adopt, with all due haste, such measures for this purpose as may be most becoming."

After leaving the hotel the admiral was taken to the Hamilton Club where he shook hands with members and guests of that organization, giving a kind word of greeting and a firm handshake to each one.

At the Press Club the performance was repeated, except that of the two or three hundred people present fully 50 per cent. were women. A number of men who were correspondents in Cuba during the fights about Santiago were present and to them the admiral referred in his short speech of thanks, as follows:

"I want to say that those boys were always to the fore—one of them so much so that I was afraid that he'd be sunk. At the time I wished he was anywhere else; but the boys were brave. It isn't pleasant to be shot at, but these boys stood up and were not only shot at but could not shoot back."

The admiral seemed to be enjoying himself for when a photographer set off a flashlight he gasped. Then he laughed heartily, as did those about him.

At the Booster Club of which he is an honorary member, the admiral, still in a jovial mood, addressed a few happy remarks to "My Fellow Members," in the course of his speech he again indicated his feelings in regard to the political preferment which has been talked about for him.

"I have been deeply touched by the tributes which I have received," he said. "They have been tributes of love and in my future years, I shall never accept any office, however high which might jeopardize that love. It is the dearest thing I have. It is the greatest crown a man can have on this earth and when I am gone I want it left with my children and their children, as their dearest possessions."

On his way back to the hotel the admiral stopped for a few minutes at the Chicago Athletic Club and the Woman's Club. At both places he grasped the hands of those who passed before him and uttered brief but courteous thanks for expressions of esteem.

The banquet began at 6:45 o'clock. Admiral Schley arm-in-arm with E. A. Munger, the toast master, and Mayor Harrison were the first to enter the banquet hall. Governor Yates sat near him at the speaker's table. In front of the guest of the evening was an immense bouquet of American beauty roses. At each plate as a souvenir was a replica in plaster of the likeness of Admiral Schley. The same replica, done in bronze, lay before the admiral.

Father Vattman, chaplain at Fort Sheridan, made the invocation, following which the banquet was served.

CHARGES AGAINST MISS STONE.
Accused of Being in Collusion With Her Alleged Kidnappers.

Vienna, January 25.—The Politische Correspondenz, a highly reputable paper, publishes a dispatch from Constantinople declaring that the porte has received secret reports accusing Miss Stone of connivance with the Macedonian committee in allowing herself to remain a prisoner in order to increase the ransom for her release demanded by the brigands, the bulk of which will go to the committee.

The dispatch further says that Miss Stone is at present living in a Bulgarian village in the disguise of a peasant.

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL

HEARING BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Demands of the Pacific Coast Set Forth—The Republican Pledges Along This Line Only Thing That Saved California to McKinley in 1896—The Attitude of Organized Labor.

Washington, January 25.—When the foreign affairs committee of the house today resumed its hearings on the subject of the re-enactment of law prohibiting the coming to this country of Chinese, it was informed that if it had not been understood by people of the Pacific coast in the last national campaign that the Chinese would be excluded by a republican administration and by a republican congress, California's electoral vote would have been cast for Mr. Bryan.

This statement was made by E. J. Livernash, assistant manager of The San Francisco Examiner. He appeared before the committee in support of the Kahn bill for the exclusion of the Chinese, which, it appeared, in the course of his statement he had a part in preparing.

In the course of his argument Mr. Livernash particularly supported the section of the proposed act which prohibits the coming of the Chinese into this country from the Philippines or other insular possessions of the United States. He referred to the flood of petitions which have been poured upon congress in favor of a more liberal treatment of the Chinese and declared that for congress to listen to such petitions would be simply to assist the exploitation of the Philippine islands by Europeans and cause us to lose sight of the commercial future of the islands as an American possession.

Mr. Livernash insisted that the people of California in this matter were pleading, not for a privilege, but for a right. The people of the Pacific coast were particularly interested because they looked toward China and toward the Chinese in the Philippines with apprehension and suspicion.

While he was, he said, in favor of the extension of the existing treaty between the United States and China, which will expire in 1904, he regarded the effort to limit the operation of the proposed exclusion law to the interval between the expiration of the existing law and the treaty as a ruse of the opponents of Chinese exclusion. He insisted that China could not complain with propriety of the re-enactment of the exclusion law, because she had not come into the present proceedings with clean hands. Among all nations of the earth, China was "the treaty breaker of treaty breakers." He urged that there was nothing in the pending measure from which the most delicate conscience could flinch.

Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, in a brief statement to the committee, said that the labor interests of the country did not insist upon any action by congress which in any way would reflect upon the honor, good name or dignity of the United States.

THE BATHHOUSE MURDER.

Strother, the Attendant, Confesses to the Murder of A. D. Cooper.

St. Louis, January 25.—Wm. Strother, the negro attendant at the Vista Turkish bathhouse at Grand and Franklin avenues, confessed today to the murder on Wednesday night, in the bathhouse, of Alexander Dean Cooper, the millionaire.

The confession was made today before chief of police Kelly, chief of detectives Desmond and a police stenographer, who took the murderer's words verbatim. Strother signed the confession after it had been transcribed.

Strother, who had been constantly "sweated" by chief Desmond finally broke down this forenoon just prior to the hour for the coroner's inquest to begin and confessed all. He said that he took a coal hammer in one hand, lifted it high in the air and brought it down on the head of Mr. Cooper, who was asleep on the cot. "I don't know why I did it," said Strother. "I guess I must have been drunk and mad."

The coroner's jury this afternoon found the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that A. Dean Cooper came to his death January 23, 1902, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., from a fracture of the skull resulting from a blow struck with a sledge hammer by William Strother. Verdict: unjustifiable homicide."

A number of witnesses were examined. Deputy coroner Boogher, conducting the inquest, asked the prisoner, Strother, if he desired to make a statement.

Strother replied that he had been advised by his attorney, Crittenden Clark, a negro, not to make any statement. Dr. Boogher then asked Strother if he would identify the signatures of the separate pages of his typewritten confession as his own. This he did. Chief of detectives Desmond testified that he had secured a confession and the stenographer read it to the jury which later retired and reported a verdict.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA

NEW PHASE OF THE QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Colonel Bliss, Army Officer Detailed as Collector of Customs at Havana, Gives His Views on Cuban Trade Generally - Judicious Legislation, He Thinks, Will Turn to the United States Cuban Trade Now Going to European Countries.

Washington, January 25.—Colonel Tasker Bliss, the United States army officer detailed as collector of customs at Havana, was before the ways and means committee today concerning Cuban reciprocity. In opening his statement he disclaimed authority as a sugar expert and said his knowledge was confined to that of an observer for three years in an official position dealing with the trade of Cuba. This had led him to hope that if there was any change in the tariff it would be such an adjustment as would throw into the hands of the United States the large amount of Cuban trade now taken by foreign countries.

Speaking first of the condition of the Cuban sugar industry, he said it was greatly depressed. The leading Havana banks were refusing further credits to the planters and when this occurred it was a sure evidence of the distress of the plantations. He roughly estimated the sugar industry of the island at about \$200,000,000 and said about three-fourths of the people were dependent in one way or another on the sugar industry.

Chairman Payne asked Colonel Bliss to specify what advantages the United States could gain from Cuba and Mr. Payne also called attention to the low tariff rate Cuba imposed against the United States.

Colonel Bliss said the average ad valorem rate was about 21 per cent. and he presented tables designed to show how a tariff readjustment could throw practically all of the Cuban trade into the hands of American producers. At present, he said, Cuba bought \$60,000,000 of which the United States furnished \$28,475,000 and the balance of about \$31,525,000 came from foreign countries. On many articles, such as fresh beef, railroad iron and other specified articles, the United States had a practical monopoly of the trade; but on many other articles, totaling about \$45,000,000 the United States had but \$10,000,000 of the trade.

"By a reasonable modification of the Cuban tariff," said Colonel Bliss, "at least 86 per cent of this trade can be thrown to the United States."

He submitted a list of articles on which a differential of about 33 per cent favorable to the United States as against other foreign countries would give us the trade. In reporting on this to the war department, the condition had been imposed upon him not to reduce the revenues of Cuba. Under such circumstances he thought it would be necessary first to raise Cuba's tariff rates, for purposes of revenue, and then readjust them with a sufficient differential to give the United States control of the trade. This he put forward only tentatively as one of the several plans proposed to the war department.

The members of the committee questioned Colonel Bliss on the details of the proposed readjustment.

In the course of the examination Representative Newlands, of Nevada, suggested that without our political control of Cuba there might be servile labor to compete with American labor. He added:

"Are the Cuban people prepared to come into political relations with the United States?"

"I think a great majority of the Cubans are ready to come in," Colonel Bliss replied.

"As a territory or a state?" asked Mr. Newlands.

"They would be glad to come in as a state, or a territory, or under the military authority—almost any way in order to come under the authority of the United States."

"If invited to come in first as a territory, then as a state, would this be accepted?"

"I think it would."

Continuing on this topic, Colonel Bliss said he thought commercial union with Cuba would postpone political union. Personally he was not convinced of the wisdom of annexation. The feeling in Cuba was one of readiness to accept any conditions the United States might impose.

Louis Place and Mr. Mendoza, of the Cuban delegation, were heard briefly.

THE GRIDIRON CLUB'S BANQUET

The Seventeenth Annual Entertainment of This Famous Newspaper Club.

Washington, January 25.—The black and white flag of the Gridiron club floated over the Arlington hotel all day, and tonight the Washington correspondents composing that famous organization assembled beneath their emblem for the seventeenth annual dinner.

When President Robert J. Wayne called the members and guests to order more than 200 gentlemen had entered

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT

Emperor William Interested in Every Detail of the Programme in America.

Their handsome banquet hall and for four hours were entertained with the many interesting and unique features of a gridiron dinner. These included burlesques upon passing events, caustic hits and roasts of the prominent guests present, songs and glees, and speeches with the usual witty interruptions.

The menu was a newspaper. "The Yellow Yawp" and a more sensational paper has never been issued in Washington. It was profusely illustrated and contained many pertinent and pertinent allusions to guests and public affairs.

One of the best features was a "country school" in which the gridiron class gave an exhibition, answering questions upon various timely topics which usually turned into jokes upon some of the guests. The school had songs, recitations and compositions for the same purpose.

"Senor Macaroni," personated by a member of the club, gave an exhibition of wireless telegraphy pictures, showing in amusing cartoons a number of public men and their close connection with recent events.

The selection of a delegation to welcome Prince Henry afforded an opportunity for more fun at the expense of men who are prominent in public life.

Reciprocity was given a hearing and denied to all nations except Cuba, and was presented to her in the form of a balloon which ascended to the ceiling as soon as Cuba reached for it. The "previous question" was enforced by a member in executioner's robes and mask and no speaker was allowed to exceed the limit.

General James H. Wilson was presented with a proper costume to wear as an ambassador to the coronation of King Edward and Captain Charles E. Clark, formerly of the Oregon, the ambassador of the navy, was given an ovation as a hero over whom there was no dispute.

There were a number of excellent speeches, President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Payne, Senator-elect Gorman, Senators Hanna, Platt, of Connecticut; Aldrich, Depew, General Wilson and Captain Clark being among those who were heard.

MRS. RICHARDSON ACQUITTED

The Jury Finds Her Not Guilty of the Murder of her Husband.

Plattsburg, Mo., January 25.—Mrs. Addie Richardson was this afternoon acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, Frank W. Richardson, a wealthy merchant, who was shot and killed Christmas eve, 1900, as he was entering his home in Savannah, Mo.

A dramatic scene followed the rendering of the verdict. Mrs. Richardson was overwhelmed with congratulations from friends who had crowded the court room to await the arrival of the jury.

The jury went out at 3:30 o'clock and returned with a verdict thirty minutes later.

Mrs. Richardson was indicted for murder in the first degree and the state endeavored to prove as a motive that she had sustained improper relations with Stewart Fife, a young society man and former business associate of Richardson. Fife was arrested recently at North Yakima, Washington, on a charge of complicity in the crime and is now in jail at Savannah, waiting trial.

WORST BLIZZARD EVER KNOWN

Now Sweeping Over the Entire State of Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., January 25.—One of the heaviest blizzards ever experienced in Nebraska is raging, apparently, at all points in the state tonight. Reports indicate that the loss to live stock will be heavy, as the snow is flying in blinding sheets and the temperature has sunk far below zero. Chadron, Tecumseh, Creighton, Valentine and McCook report 12 in 18 degrees below zero with a heavy wind, snow drifting and passage to human beings or cattle through the storm practically impossible.

All trains due from the west are from three to seven hours late.

A STEAMSHIP STRANDED.

A Large Unknown Steamer Ashore on the Virginia Coast.

Norfolk, Va., January 25.—A large steamship went ashore on the Virginia coast near Wash Woods life saving station late tonight during a heavy fog. At this writing her name has not been learned, nor have any particulars been received in this city. The Merrit & Chapman Wrecking Company have sent their wrecking tug Rescue to the scene to offer aid.

The Parting Between Emperor and Prince to be of Private Character. The Prince to be Given Written Memorials for Presentation to President Roosevelt - To Board His Steamer Quietly at Bremen - Emperor William Closely Reading American Newspapers and Studying Maps of the United States-New York's Committee of Reception. Government's Contract With Pennsylvania Railroad.

Berlin, January 25.—When Emperor William bids Prince Henry of Prussia farewell, prior to the latter's departure for the United States, the parting will be a simple, private affair. No speeches for publication will be exchanged. The leave taking will assume the form of a military act, in which an officer receives the last instructions from his sovereign before going on an important mission.

It is understood that his majesty will give Prince Henry written memorials which he wishes his royal brother to communicate to President Roosevelt.

Prince Henry, who is now here, will return to Kiel February 10th and remain there till he goes to Bremen to embark for the United States. The various members of the prince's party will assemble at Bremen, February 14th. The sailing of Prince Henry will not be marked by any special ceremony, nor, so far as known, will any member of the royal house see the prince off.

The foregoing are the arrangements as communicated to the correspondent of the Associated Press today; but it is still quite possible that Emperor William will disregard the programme and bid farewell to his brother in a more public manner at Bremen. This, at least, is the hope of some members of the suite.

The dinner to be given in Prince Henry's honor, under the auspices of the Staats Zeitung to the press of the United States is the feature of the prince's diversion which is attracting the most attention. Prince Henry himself asked particularly about this feature of the programme and, when told that some of the editors would probably travel three thousand miles to be present, he expressed wonder.

Dr. Barth says, in the Nation today: "That Prince Henry, as the representative of the German emperor comes in immediate contact with the press is a particularly happy thought. The modern spirit inspiring the whole expedition is brought sharply into view through the emperor's brother becoming the guest of journalists."

Prince Henry's attitude toward the press when in the United States has been the subject of consideration by his counselors. While the prince will not be interviewed, he desires to show respect for the profession, and will give an audience to the newspaper men, with the understanding that he is not to be quoted. What the prince has to say will be issued through the official channels.

Every detail of the trip interests the emperor, who has even given instructions regarding flowers which will grace the tables at the luncheon on board the Hohenzollern. His majesty has maps of Berlin and New York on the same scale. When he first compared them the other day, the emperor remarked: "Why, New York would stretch to Potsdam."

His majesty then asked a member of his household the number of New York's inhabitants.

"New York has three millions," was the reply.

"No," said the empress, "four millions."

His majesty has taken the leading New York newspapers since Prince Henry's trip was planned, has marked articles which he thought would interest the prince's suite and has sent them to the prince.

New York, January 25.—The committee appointed by Mayor Low to receive Prince Henry of Prussia on behalf of the city of New York, met today for organization. A number of additions to the committee were announced, among them being the following: John G. Carlisle, ex-Governor Frank S. Black, Nicholas Fish, Austin G. Fox, William B. Hornblower, Anson G. McCook, Robert Grier Monroe, James A. O'Gorman, Charles H. Russell, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, General Daniel E. Sickles and Benjamin F. Tracey.

The mayor was elected chairman of the committee. Abram S. Hewitt, first vice chairman; Carl Schurz, second vice chairman; J. Edward Simmons, treasurer, and George Wilson, secretary.

An executive committee was selected of which K. Jessup was made chairman

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